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Tripura Legislative Assembly

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNION TERRITORIES ACT.**

22nd October, 1963.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Agartala at 11 A. M.
on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1963.

PRESENT

Sbri Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the two
Ministers, three Deputy Ministers, Deputy Speaker and fourteen
members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTION

Damage due to recent flood in Dharmanagar Sub-division.

Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury, asked :

* 14. Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state -

- (a) The extent of damage caused by the recent flood in the
Dharmanagar Sub division ?
- (b) How many families have been affected by the flood ?
- (c) What sort of relief has been rendered to the flood affected
people ?

Shri S. L. Singh, (Chief Minister) replied :

- 14 (a) Available reports indicate some damage to standing
crops and jute in portions of Dharmanagar Sub-division,
particularly Kanchanpur, Kurti and Ranibari areas.
Exact amount of the damage has not been ascertained.
There has been no loss of life.
- (b) This is under assessment.
- (c) No necessity has come to notice.

STARRED QUESTION

Soling and metalling of Kamalpur-Kurmaghat Road.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma, asked .

****5.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state -

- (a) Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that the Kamalpur-Kurmaghat road is in a bad condition and there is no soling and metalling of the road done by the contractors who were entrusted with the work of the construction of the said road ?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state (i) how many times tenders for soling and metalling of the said road were called during the last 3 years and whose tender or tenders were accepted for the execution of the work of the aforesaid road and for what amount ?
- (c) Whether the Government have made full payments to the contractor or contractors whose tenders were accepted ?
- (d) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the total amount of money spent during the last 3 years for the repair and construction of the said road ?

Shri S. L. Singh : (Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department) replied :

- **5.** (a) Kamalpur-Kurmaghat Road is not in a bad condition. Soling and metalling work has got executed on the road by the Contractor.
- (b) The answer to (a) being not in affirmative, it appears that no details against Question (b) need be given. However it may be mentioned that tenders for soling and metalling of only about 2 furlongs length of the road were called during the last 3 years. Work was awarded to the lowest tenderer Shri Nalini Kumar Purkayastha at 10.52% below the estimated amount put to tender. 3 Tenders were sold out of which 3 tenders were received. Amount put

to tender was Rs. 9,708·00 while the tendered amount was Rs. 8,687·00,

- (c) Final payment of the work in favour of the Contractor Shri Purkayastha has been made in February, 1962 after completion of the work.
- (d) Total amount of money spent during the last 3 years towards construction of the road including flood damage work is Rs. 19,889·00.

STARRED QUESTION.

Students' strike in Ampu Senior Basic School.

Shri Bulu Kuki, asked :

*4. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education Department be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether the students of Ampu Senior Basic School launched strike within the last two or three months ?
- (b) If so, what are the causes lying behind ?
- (c) What steps the Government have taken to satisfy the demands of the students ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Minister-in-charge of Education Department) replied :

- 4 (a) The students of Ampu Senior Basic School absented themselves from School on 7. 8. 63 & 8. 8. 63.
- (b) Their main demand was removal of the Headmaster.
- (c) The matter is being looked into.

Supplementary question on Starred Question No. 4, allowed by Mr. Speaker.

Shri Bulu Kuki, asked :

Whether there was any partition in that School, in the interior of the School and out-side the School ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Minister) replied :

This is to be ascertained by an enquiry.

Shri Bulu Kuki : How many Black boards were supplied to that School where there are eight classes ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : This is to be ascertained by an inquiry.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Is there any craft shed in that School ?

Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : This is also to be ascertained by an inquiry.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Whether the books stocked in the Library of the School are issued to the students ?

Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : The Library in the School is meant for the students.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Whether any annual progress report is issued to the students ?

Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : That is the procedure of a School. But it is to be ascertained by an inquiry whether this particular School is issuing Annual Progress Report to the Students.

But these questions have got no relevancy with the main question. Here the main question is what are the demands of the students and what were the reasons for students' strike there.

Mr. Speaker : Whether the demands of the students were enquired into and whether there had been any inquiry about the reasons of the students' strike. These are the things corroborated in the Supplementary questions and that is why I have allowed the Supplementary questions.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Is there any provision for gardening and is there any garden nearby the school ?

Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : This is also to be ascertained by an inquiry.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Is there adequate number of seats in the Tribal Boarding house to provide all the Tribal students of the School ?

Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : The number of students is increasing day by day and arrangement is being made year by year in the Tribal Boarding house to provide them with seats. Accordingly the number of seats is being increased. But it is to be ascertained by an inquiry whether adequate arrangement is being made in that particular School.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Hlura Aung Mag to speak.

STARRED QUESTION

Damage of School Buildings at Belonia, Amarapur and Sabroom during the last Gale and issue of gale advance to the Teachers.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : asked :

****6.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Education Department be pleased to state :-

a) Total number of Schools namely Senior Basic School, Junior Basic School, Primary School, Junior High School and High School damaged in the divisions of Belonia, Amarpur and Sabroom during the last gale devastation ?

b) How many of these Schools are upto now rebuilt ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : (Minister-in-charge of Education Department) replied :

****6(a)** 202 out of which the charge of repair of the 193 Schools buildings is vested with the respective Managing Committees.

b) The repair of one High School is complete and 8 Primary Schools, the buildings of which were constructed by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department are under repair by the Engineering Department.

Supplementary Questions on Starred Question No. 6, allowed by Hon'ble Speaker.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Will the Hon'ble Minister please say how much money has been sanctioned for different Schools under different heads ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta, (Minister-in-charge of Education Department) replied :

This question has already been replied to with the main question. This money is to be sanctioned by the Govt. of India and Government of India has been moved in this regard. So it will take some time to receive the sanction order. The amount cannot be mentioned definitely until the sanction order is received. The repairing work of the Schools has been vested with the different Managing Committees there. The Managing Committees are repairing the School buildings with the help of old materials for the present and they have completed repair of some School buildings.

Mr. Speaker : I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members that while asking Supplementary question the question will be put as—'Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state'... ..

Supplementary question (contd....)

Shri Hlura Aung Mag, asked :

Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state —

Whether any gale advance has been sanctioned to the School Teachers, whose houses were seriously affected by the last Gale ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Minister-in-charge of Education Department) replied—

This is a separate question. It has got no relevancy with the main question.

Mr. Speaker : I cannot allow this question.

STARRED QUESTION

Water Supply Scheme of Agartala Municipality.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma, asked :

****9.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self Government Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have abandoned the Water Supply Scheme in the Agartala Municipal area ?

(b) If not so, what is the present position of the Scheme in respect of its implementation ?

(c) When the supply of water under this scheme is expected to be started ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : (Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department) replied :

****9(a)** No.

(b) The Scheme is in two phases. The 1st phase has progressed to 74/100. The second phase has not yet been taken up.

(c) This depends on the availability of certain material indented for.

Supplementary questions on Starred Question No. 9 was allowed by Speaker.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : asked :

Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of public Works Department be pleased to state,

What is meant by First phase and second phase in this regard mentioned in the appropriation Bill ?

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : (Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department) replied :

First phase means over head tank and distributory system and second phase is Reservoir. Water is being stocked in the Reservoir and then distributed to the different parts of the Town through pipe line. But these tanks could not be completed due to shortage of materials. We are to depend on other countries for supply of these materials and hence the delay to complete the tanks. Moreover this is the time of Emergency and we have to suspend other works for the sake of Emergency. But we are trying to bring materials to complete this work.

Mr. Speaker : There is no more question on the list to-day. Now I shall call the next item. Next item is Government business—Legislation—Appropriation Bill, 1963. But I am to tell you something before starting discussion of the bill. This is the procedure. First of all I will request the Hon'ble Minister to move the bill. But before moving the bill the Hon'ble Minister is to take leave of the House to move the bill. So the system is leave of the house is to be obtained before moving any bill. In other cases Speaker's permission will suffice. But for moving the bill leave of the house is required. So before moving any motion of the bill Leave motion is to be moved. So whether a Minister or a member, who wishes to move the motion to introduce the Bill will please move the Leave motion first i. e. I beg Leave of the House to move the motion to introduce the Appropriation Bill-in this way. Hon'ble Members have already passed the different demands as included in the Bill. Then the Hon'ble Minister will introduce the Bill. Then the Hon'ble Minister will move the motion for consideration of the Bill and discussion can also be held there and if there is any amendment that also can be put. But the discussion will be

confined on the main principles of the Bill and there will be no detailed discussion clause by clause. This is the procedure. After completion of the consideration, the Bill is to be passed clause by clause one after another and the Bill as a whole will then be passed by the Assembly. During the last few days the Hon'ble Members have passed 40 demands for Rupees 13 crores 43 lakhs one thousand and one hundred and by that the Ministry has been vested with the power to spend the above money. But the Ministry has not been empowered to draw money from Consolidated Fund, i.e. Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Tripura. So this Appropriation Bill is to be introduced and when this Bill will be passed the Ministry will get the power to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Tripura. Now the motion for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill is to be moved. I shall now request the Hon'ble Minister to move his motion for leave to introduce the Bill.

Shri. S. L. Singh : I beg to move for leave of the House to introduce the Appropriation Bill for 1963.

Mr. Speaker : I see there is no opposition. The Members have already passed the different demands, now you are to pass the Bill as a whole to empower the Ministry to spend the money allotted in the Bill. Now the question before the House is the motion for Leave of the House moved by Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri S. L. Singh to introduce the Appropriation Bill. As many as of that opinion will please say Ayes—(Ayes, Ayes.)

As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'. 'Ayes' have it, 'Ayes' have it. The leave to introduce the Bill is granted. Now the Secretary of the Tripura Legislative Assembly will read out the title of the Bill. (Secretary read the title of the bill).

Mr. Speaker : I shall now call the Finance Minister to move his motion to introduce the Appropriation Bill, 1963.

Shri S. L. Singh :- Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Appropriation Bill for 1963 be introduced.

Mr. Speaker : Now I shall put it to vote. The question before the House is that the Appropriation Bill, 1963 be introduced. As many as of that opinion will please say "Ayes"... .."Ayes"

As many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes' Ayes have it, Ayes have it. The Appropriation bill for 1963 is introduced. I would now call the Hon'ble Finance Minister to move the motion for consideration of the Bill at once.

Shri S. L. Singh :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Appropriation Bill, 1963 be taken into consideration at once.

Mr. Speaker :- Now all the Members, who wish to speak on this bill may speak. Here is a point, which we may not be able to follow strictly at present, but we should know this. The demands which have been passed by the House will not be discussed again in detail. Now there will be short discussion, mainly on main principles of the Bill and there will be no general discussion.

I would now call the Opposition Leader to discuss.

Time-11-24 A. M. 11-37 A. M.

Mr. Speaker : Now I request Shri Aghore Deb Barma to discuss.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : The Bill under consideration contemplates expenditure for development of Tripura. The progress of Tripura is by no means satisfactory. I would, of course, confess that comparing Tripura under the Rule of the Maharaja with Tripura as we find it at present I should say that Tripura has made considerable progress. But substantial improvement of the conditions of cultivators, Jhumias and refugees is not to be seen. If we look to the areas from Sabroom to Dharmangar surely we will find many buildings, roads and structures. Block Development offices and the offices of the various departments on the sides of these roads. But at the same time we are to consider the condition of the dwelling houses of the cultivators and what the Congress Rule has given them during the last 15/16 years. Tripura is mainly dependent upon agriculture, but the cultivating class is heading towards a crisis. The condition of the dwelling houses of of the cultivators is dilapidated, they are decaying. We find offices of the Block Development Officer, Community Project, Extension Block, Local Development started and maintained at huge cost, but the cultivators are on the verge of annihilation. Condition of

roads and offices has improved but the condition of cultivators remains as deplorable as it was. These things should be attended to. Dhebar Commission considered in details the conditions of tribal people of Tripura and made some recommendations. Those recommendations should atleast have been implemented. In the name of settlement of Jhumia public funds are being wasted. The tribal people are backward. They do not understand what is beneficial to them and what is not. They are not intelligent. So even if they are given land for the purpose of re-settlement very often they sell those lands and go to other regions. Jhumias should be trained to cultivate land. Very often it is not possible for them to live with non-tribals. In the Katalchhara area of Sabroom there were colonies for the tribal people nearest to those colonies we find to-day refugees rehabilitated. Accordingly disputes are developing over land between the Tribal people and non-Tribal people.

Many cases in this regard were sent to the S. D. O., Sabroom for disposal. The S. D. O., partitioned the colonies into two parts, but the refugees did not comply with the directions of the S. D. O. and compelled the Tribals to leave those areas. Formerly Tribals had five kanis of 'Longa' land each. Today we find that Tribals have been dispossessed of those 'Longa' lands. I addressed a letter to S. D. O., Sabroom on the point, but my letter has not yet been replied to. This is not an isolated instance of Sabroom. You will find such instances in all the areas upto Dharmanagar. In the Dhumachhara area there is a model Tribal Colony with a Tribal Supervisor. Sometime after the establishment of the colonies we saw non-tribals in forcible possession of the land meant for tribals. Life itself has become a problem for the tribals. So I request that the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission be implemented. Dhebar Commission made particular reference to some areas like Kanchanpur, Samnu area, Teliamura Block, Amarapur Sub-division and Sabroom and recommended that a reserve schedule area be constituted. Even the Constitution of India lays down that particular areas where population was made up 50 per cent Tribal people can be declared to be a Tribal area. We should remind the Chief Minister of the

above provision of law and request him to save the backward tribals from sure death. The areas referred to by Dhebar Commission should immediately be declared Tribal Scheduled area. The policy pursued by the Government is compelling the Tribals to give up their primitive lives and does not enable them to live in decent style like civilised people. In the reserve area, I am contemplating the tribals should be resettled. They must have title to the land on which they are settled. If the system of 'tangia' is followed in these areas the Tribals would continue to live like nomads. The system of Tangia should be abolished. The money we are going to spend for the Jhumias under one department or another should be properly spent. We should see that the public gets the benefit of that money. Major portion of the allotment is meant for pay, allowances, residence etc. of the Government Officers. We in Tripura are living in famine condition, but the Government seems to be indifferent to this. Strenuous efforts are required as the disease is a chronic one. The money we spent under the Head Agriculture should have increased food production. Certainly the money allotted is not properly spent and that is why we do not find any increase in food production. I insist that efforts should be taken to see that the money allotted is properly spent.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Umesh Lal Singh to speak.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the Appropriation Bill. It is well known that for the convenience of the Government some policies are pursued. These policies are formulated by the Central Government. For the implementation of the policies not only the Government officers are responsible, but also other citizens of the democratic States. For example the Five Year plans were prepared by Experts, they were subsequently accepted by the Parliament and were sent to different parts of the country for implementation. In many cases various Committees have been formed to help in the preparation of the budget. Some plans were executed through official agencies and some through non-official agencies. Through a democratic Government we have implemented some of the plans. The implementation of the plans

is discussed in the Assembly. Bearing this in mind we have allotted money to different Heads. We have seen that for 40 items of expenditure we have allotted 13 crores 43 lakhs and 81 thousand of rupees. All the Indians are not having the same standard of living. Intelligence and education of all of them are not of the same standard as yet. So considering the aptitude and condition of the people the basic policies are pursued all over India. We find implementation of the said policies in Tripura.

Mr. Speaker : I would draw attention of the Hon'ble Members. Hon'ble Members are requested to discuss the principal provisions of the Appropriation Bill.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh : Under the present budget we have taken steps to improve the conditions of the Tribal people, so that they can improve their conditions in the sphere of education, agriculture and industries, so that they can march hand in hand with other inhabitants of Tripura. Whenever we find the Tribal people in distress the Government steps forward to give them relief. Tangia system is being pursued because that is incorporated in the law relating to Forest. The Tribals cannot simultaneously get the benefit of Tangia system and of rehabilitation. They are to opt either of the two. We have also taken step to see that the Tribal get a firm footing in the society. We have made various provisions for improvement of agriculture. Besides the cultivators. Tribal or non-tribal we are to look to the comforts of the Government officers. They work very hard. They should get amenities in the Government Offices, such as the officers in the civilised States enjoy. If we provide them with cars in view of the communication difficulties in Tripura we can employ Drivers and mechanics also, thus we can ease the unemployment problem here.

(11-48 A. M. to 12-15 P. M.)

Mr. Speaker : Shri Hlura Aug Mag to speak.

Shri Hlura Aug Mag : As regards the Appropriation Bill I propose to say that steps should be taken to see that money allotted to various departments are properly spent for purpose they are meant to be spent. In the budget money has not been allotted under

specified Head but money is drawn under Head Miscellaneous. For the Hill people separate plans and programme should be prepared. The Central Government made special allotment of money for scheduled Tribes, for that reason the expenditure incurred under that head should be separately shown in the budget. There is an Advisory Board to suggest ways of spending money for the tribal people. But in that Board no Member of the opposition party has been offered a seat. There is no elected Tribal M. L. A. on the Board. I consider it proper to take Tribal M. L. As. into that Advisory Board. The Tribal Advisory Board should be properly constituted and they should be entrusted with the work relating to Tribal Welfare. We have a law here compelling Tribals to obtain permission of the District Magistrate before selling their land. The law does not provide that the Tribal seller of land should get land in the Tribal reserve area. In the result the Tribal people are selling away their land and it may be that in near future they will have no land at all. This will be a disaster to the Tribal people. The Advisory Board should be given the power to give permission to the Tribal to sell their land to another Tribal. And similarly the power from the hands of the District Magistrate should be taken away. I suggest that the Advisory Board should be in sole charge of implementation of Tribal Welfare schemes. I do not know on what principle this Advisory Board is at present constituted. During the Chief Commissioner's Rule one Member from each party was taken in the Board. That system has at present been stopped. One department of the Administration formerly administered the Tribal Welfare schemes. At present another department is entrusted with administration of these schemes. This causes inconvenience to our officers. At one and the same time we find Tribal people and refugees being settled in one area through two departments. In some cases we find Jhumias being granted money for the purpose of resettlement, but not land. We find many families of Jhumias without land in the areas from Sabroom to Dharmanagar. We find various disputes between refugees and tribals and money given for the purpose of settlement being wasted in litigation. I suggest that particular care should be taken to see that Jhumias get lands to rehabilitate themselves.

Hlura Aung Mag : The number of Jumias inhabiting this territory has already been given. According to previous census the number of tribals in this territory was 23,000. and increase in their number was noticed when census operations started. At the time of census there were no roads and pathways. When census officers came to the locality to enumerate they visited bazars and market places, established contact with the Sardars and collected information from them regarding Jumias. The picture they have thus prepared with their data is deficient in many respects and is not faithful. If accurate census be taken we will find larger number of tribal people in this state much more than 23,000. It may be that the number has increased to 35,000. The Minister concerned reports that 15,000 Jumias have been resettled and only small number of Jumias remain to be resettled. But I think that the dilatory fashion in which the Jumias are being resettled will compel the Government to continue such operations for a large number of years. May be in course of next 50 years the remaining Jumias will not get any land or any resettlement facilities. Jumias are leaving our territory. Their lands are going into the hands of others. The prospect of Jumia resettlement is black. If things continue in such fashion for 5/7 years jumias may be completely annihilated. I suggest that the Central Government should be approached so that jumias can be resettled expeditiously. The refugees were rehabilitated in course of 2/3 years. Similar steps should be taken in regard to jumias. Recently large number of refugees came from Pakistan. It is said that all of them had been sent to Dandakaranya. But in practice we find a good number of refugee families are here and there. Very few families actually go to Dandakaranya. The refugees who came to areas like Rishyamukh have settled down there. The Minister concerned has not disclosed to us the figures relating to refugees coming from East Pakistan and refugees actually sent to Dandakaranya. I do not know if figures were prepared to show the above. I do not suggest the refugees should not be given any facility, but we find many refugees infiltrating into tribal colonies. If the influx of refugees from Pakistan continues and jumia re-

settlement is in the result delayed jumias will be put to great difficulty. Jumias have no land. Under the forest law they have been prevented from cutting trees and bamboos. They are now in dire distress. I have very grave doubt if the promised resettlement of 1,000 jumias will take place in course of this year. I suggest that jumia resettlement be given top priority and they be given land immediately. Lands should be acquired for them. To rehabilitate refugees the Government did not hesitate to acquire lands even from the jumias. I do not know why similar steps have not been taken to resettle the jumias. Dhebar Commission submitted a report and made some recommendations. The ruling party should not hesitate to implement vigorously the recommendation of Dhebar Commission. I demand before this Assembly that the Government formed by the elected representatives of the people should forthwith resettle the jumias and should implement the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission. Sufficient funds should be allotted for propagation of their mother tongue. The money set apart for development of tribal language is not properly utilised and the money is mis-used. The money set apart for preservation of their culture is not properly spent. In the budget no fund has been allotted to propagate some script. From our experience of last 15 years I can say that the money we have received from the Central Government has not been properly spent. If the money was properly spent the jumias would not have been in their present plight. I request the Government to think of the jumias with sincerity. The Government should honestly try to equate them to the position of non-tribals. Proper steps should be taken to educate them. I suggest that the Tribal Advisory Board should consist of elected representatives of the tribal people and they should be solely in charge in implementation of schemes for tribal welfare.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Manoranjan Nath to speak.

Shri Manoranjan Nath : Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I support the bill introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I do not endorse the criticism levelled by the members in opposition. The members in opposition are interested only in the jumias and are

pleading for them. They do not think of the non-tribals inhabiting this territory. I am sorry to notice this. They always refer to the Dhebar Commission report. I doubt if they have carefully perused that report. Dhebar Commission has recommended nothing contrary to the Constitution of India. They have not recommended creation of areas exclusively reserved for tribal people. The suggestion that Bengalees should be prevented from going into areas inhabited by the tribals is patently un-constitutional. The Government of Tripura cannot, therefore, accede to such request. They have been saying repeatedly that the Tribal people are backward. If that be so it is all the more important that more developed people should go near them so that they can develop themselves. Otherwise they will live in their under developed condition perpetually. Jhumias are being helped with cattle, pigs, and agricultural loans. They are also being helped with lands. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has given figures and statistics. In the budget for 1962-63 Rs. 43,56,000/- was spent for the tribals.

Mr. Speaker : I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member not to enter into detailed discussion.

Shri Mono Ranjan Nath : I mean to say that the Government has taken the proper policy and framed the right schemes. In the Forest Villages each family has been given 5 kanis of land and a loan of Rs. 500/-.

Mr. Speaker : This point has been discussed during the general discussion.

Shri Monoranjan Nath : In the sphere of service our Govt has always been giving top preference to the tribals. For investment of money of the tribals we have appointed Tribal Supervisors and they are finding out suitable ways of investment.

Regarding sale of lands by the tribals I want to point out that they cannot sell lands without the previous permission of the District Magistrate and Collector. It cannot, therefore, be said that Bengalees are exploiting the jhumias and the government is blind to such exploitation. It is said that when involved in

litigations the tribals are financially ruined. The members in Opposition should know that tribals under our law are not to incur any expenditure in connection with their litigations, the Government bears the cost of their litigation. In course of their address the members in Opposition indicated their strong anti-Bengalee feeling. I may point out that at the time of partition the Government of India promised East Bengal people shelter and they are coming to India in pursuance of that promise and schemes framed by the Govt. of India. Refugees who have come are being sent to Dandakaranya.

Regarding Tribal languages I should point out that schools and boardings have been started in tribal areas and steps have been taken to develop tribal languages. The arguments of the member in Opposition have no force. I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Dinesh Deb Barma to speak.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, very little has been left unsaid regarding the budget. We conducted strenuous struggle against the British Rule. One line of a verse of Rabindra Nath used to inspire us. He pictured before our eyes our native country as a land full of greens flowing with milk and honey. We are to realise our dream, we are to make Tripura prosperous, we are to make Tripura a land of plenty so that everyone can feel happy and cheerful. The present budget does not aim at bringing prosperity to Tripura. The allotment of funds under the budget is insufficient for our requirement. Majority of our inhabitants are cultivators. But the budget is blind to their welfare. We have allotted money for fertilisers, for irrigation, for agricultural farm. But we find that the cultivators have in no way been benefitted. Government has no reason to feel complacent. The Government should assess benefits the cultivators have received from the embankment put up in this territory. Landless cultivators have not yet been given land and various excuses are put forward. When I refer to landless cultivators I mean Jumias, Manipuries, Mohamedans and Bengalees. I suggest that each inhabitant be given land. 5 kanis of land and Rs. 300/- given to each jumia family are insufficient for their

resettlement. This benefit should be extended to members of the Scheduled Castes also. The Government should take all possible steps to develop the people of the Scheduled Castes and tribes materially and educationally. We demand that whenever the Government gets khas lands after survey operations the Government should distribute such lands amongst Jumias. I draw the attention of the Tripura Government to the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission. The Government should collect facts and data to arrive at a conclusion why Jumias are not progressing in the expected fashion. We have Block offices in various areas. But they have limited power of spending money. They can spend a sum of Rs. 2,000/- but costs for putting up an embankment exceeds Rs. 7,000/-. For spending in excess of the limit they are to obtain permission of higher authorities. Implementation of scheme is thus delayed. If we spend money more lavishly to improve agriculture we may get 3 crops from the same field and we may solve our food problem. I suggest that more attention should be paid to the cultivators, the landless Jumias and other tribal people and members of the scheduled castes.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Sunil Dutta to speak.

Shri Sunil Chandra Dutta : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The members in Opposition are complaining that Dhebar Commission's recommendations are not being implemented, money is not being spent for the tribal people, the money allotted is being mis-spent. They seem to be partial towards tribal people. But as a matter of fact we find that the Government has adopted several plans and is executing those plans vigorously. 38 colonies of tribal peoples have been established in the different areas of the territory. It is not correct to say that non-tribals have taken possession of lands given to the tribal people. I expect that members in Opposition should have greater sense of responsibility and should have collected data carefully. It is said that the system of tangia has been imposed upon the tribals. But I will maintain that the tribals themselves voluntarily submitted to the system long long time

back. Those who dislike the system are not compelled to work under it. I have come here as a refugee. I can testify that in course of last 15 years the condition of Tripura as a whole and of the tribal people in particular have considerably improved. It is not possible to accelerate the rate of improvement further. The condition of cultivators as prevailing at the time of Maharajas has considerably been bettered. We are producing now more paddy, rice, jute and oil-seeds. At times there are failure of crops for natural calamities. Neither the cultivators nor the Government should be blamed therefor. It has been urged that money for tribals should be made over to the tribal welfare Board or Committee. This cannot be done for legal reasons. But nonetheless money is spent on their recommendations. We have several tribal members in the tribal welfare board and one of them is a Minister. Work relating to tribal welfare is being done with the help of this board. It is not correct to say that tribal people are being neglected, nothing is being done for them. Amongst the 38 colonies, the colony at Kataliacherra was one. If the colony has been destroyed as alleged by the members in Opposition they should ascertain the reasons. If the complaining members become watchful and if they enthuse the tribal people and educate them money meant for tribal people can not be mis-spent. The Government has appointed Tribal Welfare Officers. Isolated instances of one member of the scheduled tribe not getting the money in time should not be made much of. If the member concerned made representation to the department concerned the delay might have been obviated. Instances of mis-use of money should be brought to the notice of the Govt. and should not be vaguely voiced here. What is most important is that the tribal people should cooperate with the members of the Tribal Welfare Board and Officers working under Tribal Welfare Department. If they cooperate the resettlement of Jumias may be expedited. It is not so easy to resettle Jumias on excess land to be recovered from the cultivators of Tripura after land survey operations. There are technical difficulties. The Hon'ble Members should have borne in mind those difficulties. I mean to say that the tribal people are in no way being

discriminated and the government is doing its best to resettle the tribal people.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Bulu Kuki to speak

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, 75% of the population of Tripura is dependent on agriculture, nay they are cultivators. Cultivators are in a very sorry plight to-day. The campaign for Grow More Food is continuing. But we are not getting the expected dividends. I demand that money should be properly spent and honestly spent. The cultivators are not given improved variety of seeds. They are given seeds when the season of sowing is over. Certainly these are not ways of implementing the Grow More Food campaign. The Government should keep its eyes open and should see that cultivators get their seeds in proper time. In areas like Ampai and Raima Sharma agricultural produce could be increased. But we find no allotment under that head in the budget. We do not know the exact sum to be spent for the tribal people. We do not have any idea regarding the Government plan for the tribal people. I suggest that the budget should have a separate head for tribal welfare development schemes. This will not be unconstitutional in any way. I request the Govt to vigorously implement the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission and not to get bogged into questions of Constitution. I have seen that tribal students living in boarding house do not get stipends in proper time. In the result they are compelled to leave their boardings. As a matter of fact stipends are distributed 6 to 8 months after their sanction. Certainly poor tribal children cannot maintain themselves at their cost for this length of time. I implore the Ruling party to take a more sympathetic attitude towards the Tribal people. They should exert more to improve the condition of their unfortunate brethren: The language of the tribal should be developed, facilities of education available to them should be multiplied. The recommendations of Dhebar Commission are not unconstitutional. I request the Govt. to vigorously implement those recommendations.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury.

Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in course of discussion the members in Opposition referred to the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India can be amended and it has, as a matter of fact, been amended several times. If necessary the Constitution will be further amended. Be that as it may the members in Opposition are invited to offer concrete suggestions with regard to the policy pursued by the Government here. If they had offered some concrete suggestions that would have been given proper consideration. The members in opposition inspite of their experience amongst tribal people have not offered any concrete suggestion apart from suggesting that special areas should be reserved for Scheduled Tribes. I do not see any sense in the suggestion Area wherein the population is predominantly tribal are for all practical purposes treated as tribal areas. In such areas on grounds of the policy entry of non-tribals cannot be barred. The tribal people are being given all sorts of facilities. Tribals, we have seen, love jungles. They have little love for land and have very little love for the land on which they were born. They love jungles. Therefore, frequently they go away to the jungles leaving their lands. For this tendency of theirs we are facing difficulties in resettling the tribal people. If the tribals leave their lands even after being granted land and other facilities we cannot possibly improve their condition. Our schemes cannot work. In various areas of Tripura the tribals are not making the desired progress because of this tendency. If the members in Opposition had offered some concrete suggestions in this matter that would have benefitted all concerned. I have seen that in areas like Jumpooi where the total number of tribals will be more than two thousand the tribal people are more advanced than other people. They are learning English, Hindi and other languages. A visit to Jumpooi will convince anybody regarding the truth of my statement.

I do not under-estimate the urgency of educating the jumias and other tribal people of this Territory.

They are sons of the soil and because of their backwardness they deserve special care of the Govt. But I should say that the Opposition members have only indulged in vague criticism. They should offer some concrete suggestions. If the suggestions were concrete and precise certainly we could have considered them and if acceptable we could have accepted them. The fundamental problem is that the tribal people should be waned away from the forests. Unless we do that we cannot bring about improvement in economic condition of the jumias. We can not increase the agricultural produce of Tripura. By way of illustration I may refer to betel leaves. We import betel leaves from outside the Territory but we can very well grow betel leaves within this Territory. Khasias are experts in growing betel leaves. At the time of general discussion reference was made to agricultural income tax. I know that many inhabitants of Tripura have been served with notices. I do not know what will be the up-shot of these notices. Even after receipt of notices these inhabitants keep idle, although the notices require them to furnish a statement of their income. Many of the inhabitants have very poor income and have to incur lot of expenditure. They can not, therefore, pay any tax. The Govt. should take care that notices are not issued recklessly. We must first of all ascertain what is the probable income of an inhabitant and if he is expected to reach the assessable limit, only then notices should be issued. Small scale producers have very meagre income I suggest that no notice should be served on them. Regarding court fees I may say that we have followed the rules obtaining in other States. Regarding the pay and allowances of the members of the Assembly, I may point out that they are very poor. Till we pass an Act of ours we are to abide by the decision of the President. Through the Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I suggest that the recommendation of the Cabinet should be sent to the Administrator for his consideration. In this Territory we find that fresh graduates joining Govt. service are immediately appointed as Third Class Magistrates. I suggest that a Law College be opened here so that these fresh recruits can get their legal training.

Regarding the jail in Tripura I suggest that accommodation therein should be increased because the jail here is a reformatory Central jail. Regarding educational facilities amongst the backward classes I should point out that application forms for stipends were distributed amongst students of the backward communities, but they were not granted any stipend. If it is not possible to grant stipends, forms should not have been distributed. Hon'ble Minister should look to this. I have noticed another thing, in this Territory of ours Officers are very often trained in particular subject but when they come back after receiving the training they are diverted to lines where their training becomes useless. This is certainly not beneficial for our Territory. The Govt. should see that we receive benefit of training given to the Officers at the cost of the Territory.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Nishi Kanta Sarker to speak.

Shri Nishi Kanta Sarker : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I feel happy that 40 demands placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister have been passed. All these demands are meant to benefit the 12 lac inhabitants of Tripura. The budget has been prepared keeping in view all the schemes and plans adopted by the Govt. of Tripura. I hope that the money allotted under different heads will be properly spent. That will surely improve the standard of living of the people. I am most anxious for the cultivators regarding whom the members in Opposition complain that they have been neglected. We find scarcity of arable land in Tripura. Double crop yielding lands are scarce in Tripura. Even the produce of one crop yielding lands is going down. Perhaps this is due to the fact that proper fertilisers are not used.

We are facing deficit in food production and our population is increasing. We are to see that our plan to increase production of food becomes successful. We send our Officers outside for training so that they can initiate the cultivators into upto date methods of cultivation. The members in opposition criticise that only quarters, office accommodation and cars were provided to Officers, but nothing tangible was done for the benefit of the cultivators. I can not endorse such criticism. When an office is started we are obliged to give the Officers accommodation both

for office as well as for residential purposes. Various types of employees in the office should have their shelter. In various subdivisions agriculture offices have been started to enthuse the cultivators. Agricultural Assistants, Village Level Workers go to remote villages and with their help cultivators can increase their yield. The V. L. Ws make enquiries as to who requires seedlings. Proper steps should be taken so that the cultivators get seeds and seedlings in proper time. Through blocks agricultural implements are distributed and sold at reduced prices. The implements are sold even on credit to enable the cultivators to pay the prices thereof after the harvest is reaped. Agricultural loans are distributed amongst cultivators through co-operatives. These societies first of all prepare an estimate of their requirement and thereafter they get money from the Govt. We have such societies in every sub-division. Cultivators get loans from Agriculture offices also. The opposition members demand that embankment should be put up and irrigational arrangement should be made. Formerly we had paucity of Engineers. Therefore we could not do much in this sphere. Of late we have got a number of Engineers and we have started a Department for irrigation. In the meantime we erected small embankments and irrigated lands with pumping sets. These things were done through block offices. Marshy land and tanks should be re-excavated so that little rain does not cause floods. To enthuse the cultivators we have a large number of Social Workers, Village Level Workers and Officers in the agriculture Deptt. and they are doing their best. The response we are getting from the cultivating class is encouraging, and I firmly believe that food deficit will vanish soon. Regarding tribal welfare I may say that not only tribal many other welfare Deptts. are helping the people to improve their lot. The Tribal Welfare Deptt. construct boardings for tribal children, they grant aid to schools, they build roads. Jhumias are given money for their resettlement and whenever they are in distress they get loans. The tribal people have their own co-operative societies. If they have any educated and competent man amongst them he will invariably be appointed as Manager of the society.

Tobacco, chillies, sugar and other daily necessities of life are distributed through these co-operative societies. Craft centres have been opened in tribal areas to train up tribal children. They have also been given vocational education and stipends. These facilities are not given to non-tribals. It has been complained that tribal children do not get financial help. This criticism is unfounded. Only tribal children coming from rich families do not get any stipend. Deserving students always get stipend. Of course they are to undergo an aptitude test. Our Govt. has not stopped jhum cultivation. In fact so long as all the tribals are not re-settled jhum cultivation will have to be suffered. It will, of course, be difficult to settle the jhumias in one particular area. The number of jhumias is increasing daily and they have their age-old customs which they find it difficult to give up. Jhumias have the habit of migrating from place to place, so there are difficulties in the matter of rehabilitation. This also causes rapid increase in their number. It is not correct to say that the money meant to be spent for the jhumias is actually spent for the interest of the ruling party. There are political parties in this Territory who carry on false propaganda amongst the jhumias and mis-lead them. This false propaganda is also the cause for delay in the matter of resettlement of jhumias.

In the Kathalchera colony more than 100 jhumia families were settled and handsome housing loans and other loans were granted to these families. Soon thereafter the jhumias left the colony. The mischievous political parties inspire the jhumias to start movement on unsubstantial issues. It is not correct to say that tribal people are not taken in the tribal welfare committee. We have tribal members in that committee, for example Shri R. P. Chowdhury, Hon'ble Dy. Minister and Shri Dasami Chowdhury. Members in opposition alleged that refugees pick up quarrels with jhumias, they perhaps refer to instances in Sabroom area. But I know that refugees who came recently exchanging their lands in Pakistan did not wrongfully disposses any jhumia. There is adequate protection so that tribals can not sell their lands to Bengalees. The price of lands held by the jhumias has gone down because they can not

so easily sell their lands. A piece of land which could have been sold normally at Rs. 500/- can actually be sold for Rs 100/- only. Under the present law non-tribals can not purchase land from tribals. Further I should say that we are to protect our forests otherwise we will be ruined. We are also to protect the forest people and the jhumias. Going to the forest areas I have seen that false propaganda is ceaselessly carried on there. We have started Basic school to train up the tribal children but a party is carrying on a propaganda there that teachers in those schools compel the tribal children to do menial jobs. I will request the Minister concerned to take steps so that the teachers in those schools can disabuse the minds of tribal children of all their prejudices. Tribal children are given book grants, stipends and they have schools very close to their areas. The tribal people should have, therefore, no reason to complain. Regarding agriculture I should say that our budget has been properly framed. If the sums allotted are properly spent agriculture is sure to improve. By constant propaganda the tribal people have been made most un-co-operative. They have been made to believe that they would get land as a matter of course and they would not be required to pay any rent. It is again false to say that tribals are required to pay fees when they gather forest produce, like bamboos and other things. I may say that tribal people are not required to pay any fee. The fee is realised when they sell the forest produce to any dealer. I am constrained to observe that some political parties are keen on subverting all the plans of the Govt.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to speak.

The Hon'ble S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, by placing the Appropriation Bill before the House we demand the approval of the House regarding items of expenditure, demands for which have already been considered and passed. Our total budget is of Rs. 13,43,81,000/- of which voted amount is Rs. 13 43,01,100/- and charged amount Rs. 79,900/-. The Appropriation Bill is here to enable us to spend money properly. To run Administration we require an Assembly, a Judicial Department, and other departments.

to execute the policies and plans of the government and to formulate plans and programme of work not planned. This budget also provides for money for defence of the border in the event of aggression. We have also provided for money to secure internal security of the territory. To protect our border efficiently we require to strengthen our hands. To promote internal security we are to execute the successive Five Year Plans. In other words we carried double burdens of defence and development. Considering all these the present budget has been framed. The budget aims at building up a democratic and socialist state. We have paid attention to agriculture. Tripura being a principally agricultural territory we are required to raise the standard of living of cultivators and to improve the quantity and quality of agricultural produce. For this purpose landless cultivators should be given a right in the land he cultivates, a landless Jumia has to be given some land to plough with individual rights therein. This will bring to them a sense of responsibility, Man without rights do not develop a sense of responsibility, More particularly those who live in jungles and whose predecessors lived in jungles as nomads for years should be firmly tied to land so that they become responsible and interested. These landless cultivators must be given some land to live upon. Lands here were not surveyed properly at any time. They have got to be surveyed and areas have got to be demarcated. We have therefore enacted Tripura Land Reforms and Land Revenue Act. We have provided that each family will have in the minimum 2 standard acres of land for personal cultivation. Talukdars have been told that their interests have been wiped out and the said interest has merged in the jote. Exemption has been made in the case of plantation and horticulture etc. In the territory of Tripura we have 55 tea estates. We have provided for money for the labourers in the tea garden. Labourers who grow tea plants in those gardens do not get any interest in the land whereon they grow tea plants. He does not get a share of the tea grown either. To improve the conditions of labourers in those gardens and for the welfare of their children we have started schools and have fixed

hours of work. We have made arrangement for arbitration to settle their dispute. We are taking care so that they are not compelled to live in a weak bargaining position. For the unemployed we have opened employment exchange and registers have been opened enlisting persons seeking jobs and qualification they have. Whenever any vacancy occurs in any department names of persons are sent from these registers. In the Union Territory of Tripura the problem of unemployment amongst the educated is not so acute. Amongst them, the majority are under matriculate. Those who come from the family of cultivators we have opened agricultural institutes and institutes for the purpose of giving training in various handicrafts. We know that to start heavy and medium industry in Tripura we require cheap electricity. To meet that requirement we have planned to obtain our supply from Assam. There is ample provision for that in the budget. To build up industries means of communication require to be developed. We have made provision for that in the budget. Everyone here knows that we have got railway line. We have metalled roads in every subdivision. The budget is based on plans and every attempt is being made to implement the plan vigorously. We have made provision to build up adequate civil defence. We have taken steps to build up Home Guards, N. C. C. A. C. C. To improve the condition of Jumbias we should give them facilities for resettlement. We are also to consider how resettlement plans will affect their lives and mode of living. Formerly they used to grow oilseeds, cotton etc. and they used to maintain themselves with the sale proceeds of those produce. They have peculiar instruments of their own and peculiar furniture. Even before the publication of the Dhebar Commission Report we formulated plans to improve their condition. We took care not to disturb their pattern of life. Under the plan we sought to enthuse them and to attract them to cultivation. For their intellectual development we opened an education centre at Champaknagar. We taught them to prepare quilts, mattresses etc. and also to prepare furniture. We did these things before the publication of the Dhebar Commission Report. We have provided for their protection so that they may not be in

a position to sell their lands without the permission of the D. M. and Collector. Long time back we took measures to resettle the tribal people at Bagafa. If execution of our plans goes on smoothly we may be in a position to solve the problem of resettlement of the tribal people in near future. In fact Dhebar Commission Report obviously borrowed ideas from our plans. We have taken steps to preserve the peculiar tribal dresses and house-hold articles. We have given them facilities for learning various handicrafts. The system known as "tangia" is prevalent in the tribal villages. After survey settlement jumias are being given possession of their respective parcels of land ; but for this "tangia" system land of one jumia would have been increased by another. We are taking steps to give land to landless cultivators and refugees. Improvement in the condition of Tripura must reflect in the condition of the tribal people. Those areas where the population consists of more than 50% of tribal people are treated as scheduled areas. Regarding language I may say during the days of Territorial Council we adopted Bengali as an official language. That was approved by all. It is perhaps not wise now to change to any other language. By developing one of the tribal languages we do not solve the problem of languages. The tribal people like Chakma, Mag, Reang, Halam, Kuki and Tripura speak several languages. We are to think out development of which particular will benefit them most. Even the parliament of India has not be able to decide which of the tribal languages should be developed. We in Tripura have taken some steps to develop some tribal languages and awarded prizes to the teachers and the taught. We have provided for funds for that purpose. In connection with resettlement of jumias we should bear in mind that they lived the life of nomads for centuries together. For the purpose of resettlement they require land, but we have very little land to give them. We are again to give the refugees and landless cultivators facilities for rehabilitation. We have passed Land Reforms and Land Revenue Acts to meet these problems. This Act is not meant for tribal people only. We are required to import 23,000 tons of foodgrains every year. Our

agriculture is improving. Still we have deficit. Our cultivators are not less hard working than cultivators of the other parts of the country. The reason is that thousands of refugees are coming from East Pakistan. Tribals are also migrating to Tripura from Pakistan. We are to pay attention to landless people of various types. The deficit in food is entirely due to influx of refugees and migrants from other areas. To further increase our produce we have taken steps to get lands cultivated in scientific ways. We are to test soil, we are to utilise fertiliser. We must know which land is suitable for which type of crop. We should train up our cultivators. We have adopted Japanese method of cultivation. If the cultivators respond we can perhaps easily improve our food deficit. We have made special arrangement for jumias. We have opened piggeries, poultries in the areas inhabited by them. They will get lessons in poultry farming etc. from these farms. We have not neglected the jumias in any way. We have opened co-operatives to enable them to purchase necessities of their lives so that they can market their commodities at proper rates. Someone complained that we have not abolished excise duties. In reply I should say that consumption of liquor should be controlled well in tribal areas. If the tribals become educated on their own accord they will give up drink. We have stopped issue of fresh license. Holders of old license can only manufacture liquor. Stamp Act has been adopted in all the states in Bombay, U. P. and Bengal. In line with other states we have adopted the Assam Stamp Act here. We have in Tripura natural calamities like cyclone and floods, but we never faced acute shortage of food because we maintained supply from outside always. Cultivators of Tripura also kept up production to the best of their capacities. We have taken steps, to irrigate the land producing food crops. We have made adequate provision for that in the budget. Rates of rents for land will be fixed after various surveys and yield from land taken into consideration. To keep the Administrative machinery in proper shape, to build up welfare state, to improve the condition of Tripura and its inhabitants we have prepared our budget with very great care. Placing the budget before the House I request the members to support the budget.

Mr. Speaker : The question before the House is the motion moved by the Finance Minister to the effect that Appropriation Bill, 1963 be taken into consideration at once. The motion is put to vote and is passed. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1963.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNION TERRITORIES ACT.**

23rd October, 1963.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Agartala at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1963.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the Deputy Speaker, two Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and sixteen Members.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963 (BILL NO. 1 OF 1963).

Mr. Speaker : To-day, the business before the House is the passing of the Appropriation Bill I will now put the clauses of the Bill to vote one after another.

The question is that Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

(the question was adopted).

Mr. Speaker : The question is that Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.

(the question was adopted).

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Schedule do stand part of the Bill

(the question was adopted).

Mr. Speaker : The question is that Clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.

(the question was adopted).

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Title do stand part of the Bill.

(the question was adopted).

(Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule and the Title were added to the Bill)

Mr. Speaker : Now the business before the House is passing of the Appropriation Bill, 1963. I now request Shri S. L. Singh to move the motion on passing of the Appropriation Bill

Shri S. L. Singh (Minister, Finance): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Appropriation Bill, 1963 (Bill No. 1 of 1963) as settled in the Assembly be passed-

Mr. Speaker : The question before the House is that the Appropriation Bill, 1963 as settled in the Assembly be passed.
(the motion was adopted).

Mr. Speaker : I have it in command from the Administrator that the Assembly do now stand prorogued.

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